

The Adams Sentinel.

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NO. 20.

Choice Poetry.

"HOPE ON."

Hope on, O heart! even 'mid thy fears—
The gift may yet be thine,
Though "hope deferred," through weary years,
Hath made thee blind and pine.
Though clouds are dark above thy head,
And shadows dim thy way,
Drear disappointments round thee spread—
Oh! yet hear on thy way,
Through pain and penury—till and care—
Bear up thy heart against despair!
Hope on thy friends and kin forsake—
Though slander hurl her dart—
Do thou a surer purpose take
To keep thee pure, O heart!
Dark Malice and mean Envy dare
Assail with Upstart-tongue,
But Innocence is strong to bear
The weight against it flung;
And in this faith—through every ill—
Learn thou to "suffer and be still!"
Hope on! it is not always night—
The morn must break at last;
When thou shalt find as clear a light
As of thy youth was cast.
Thou hast the promise still—O, then,
Poor wronged heart, hope on!
And for the sake of what hath been,
Thy rest shall yet be won,
With truth undimmed within thy breast,
Bear on—and leave to God the rest!

KEEP THE HEART YOUNG.

Keep the heart young, though the sands ebb low,
And the silver could be parting;
Though the wrinkles come, and the roses go,
And the first gray hairs are starting.
Smooth, if you can, the furrowed cheek,
And the brow where years are written;
Dye, if you will, those locks so sleek,
Till your age be snugly hidden.
But the heart may be young, though the look
Grow old,
All its inner life revealing.
Like the pearl through yonder dingle shell,
As the break keeps fair in its sunken shell,
Though the beach be waste and ever,
And the springs still gush in the shady dell,
While the dying day-beams quiver.
As the leaves fade not on the ivy green,
With the red in autumn weather,
Let the links keep bright, in their golden sheen,
That binds us all together.

Miscellaneous.

Prayer a Universal Characteristic of Man.

Alone of all beings here below, man prays. Among his moral instincts there is none more natural, more universal, more unconquerable than prayer. The child inclines to it with a ready docility. The old man recurs to it as a refuge against decay and isolation. Prayer ascends from young lips which can hardly murmur the name of God, and from dying lips, which have scarcely strength to pronounce it. Among every people, famous or obscure, civilized or barbarous, we meet at every step with acts and forms of invocation. Wherever men live, in certain circumstances, at certain hours and under the influence of certain impressions of soul, the eyes are elevated, the hands join themselves, the knees bend in order to implore or render thanks—to adore or to appease. With transport or with trembling, publicly or in secret of his heart, it is to prayer that man applies, as a last resource to fill the void of his soul, or to help him to bear the burden of his destiny. It is prayer that he seeks, when everything else fails him, support for his weakness, consolation for his sorrows, hope for his virtue.—Gutz.

Every Man's Life a Plan of God.

Every human soul has a complete and perfect plan cherished for it in the heart of God—a Divine biography marked out, which it enters into life to live. This life, rightfully unfolded, will be a complete and beautiful whole; an experience led on by God, and unfolded by the secret nature of the world; a drama acted in the mould of a perfect art, with no part wanting; a Divine study for the man himself and for others; a study that shall forever unfold, in wondrous beauty, the love and faithfulness of God; great in its conception, great in the Divine skill in which it is shaped; above all, great in the momentous and glorious issues it prepares. What a thought is this for every human soul to cherish! What dignity does it add to life! What support does it bring to the trial of life! What investigation does it add to send us on in everything that constitutes our excellence! We fill a place in the great everlasting plan of God's intelligence. We never sink below His care, never drop out of His counsel.—Dr. Bushnell.

Embalmed Bodies.

Some time since, in clearing out the ruins of an old chapel in Warwickshire, England, several lead coffins were exhumed, containing embalmed bodies which were buried more than two hundred years ago. The coffin which contained the body of Lady Audrey Leigh, buried in 1640, was opened, and the body found perfectly embalmed, and in entire preservation, her flesh quite plump, as if she were alive, her face very beautiful, her hands exceedingly small, and not wasted; she was dressed in fine linen, trimmed all over in old point lace, and two rows of lace were laid flat across her forehead. She looked exactly as if she was lying asleep, and seemed not more than sixteen or seventeen years old. Her beauty was very great; even her eyelashes and eyebrows were quite perfect, and her eyes were closed; no part of her face or figure was at all fallen in.—English paper.

Many of our girls would, like to be boys, that they might go to war, and more of our boys would like to be girls, that they might stay at home.

"No Sorrow Like Mine."

Many cherish, if they do not express in words, this bitter and murmuring feeling. We ask such to read the following story: "It seems so hard—so cruel!" said the young mother, and here a sob broke into her voice. She clasped her hands over her eyes, and the tears broke through her fingers—such salt, bitter tears as could only break up from a mother's heart—a mother robbed of her first-born! Two weeks ago that very day he had been with her in the chamber where the young mother now sat in darkness and desolation, the little joyous head fluttering about the room, the little restless feet patter along the floor, and the little glad voice breaking up in quick shouts of laughter, or lisping out those pretty broken words and endearments which are such sweet music to a mother's heart; and now—? There stood in the corner the little crib, with its pretty lace curtains, and over it hung the snowy apron and embroidered merino dress he had last worn, and at the foot lay the little morocco slippers that the mother couldn't have removed from her night, though the feet that had worn them now lay folded close together, and down so deep under the grass that no warmth of the sunshine could ever reach them.

"Don't, Mary, don't! It might have been worse. Remember there are orphans greater than yours," said the soft pitying voice of Mrs. Howard, the lady's most intimate friend, who was passing the morning with her. The stricken woman looked up in incredulous astonishment, that checked for a moment the flow of her tears. "How can you tell me this, Helen?" she exclaimed in a voice broken with grief and wounded feeling; "he was my only boy, my little Harry, with but two years and five months over his golden head, and I loved him so; and then I don't believe there ever was another quite so pretty and bright a child. You know, too, how my very heart was bound up in him; how I ever ran out for an hour, I was never easy till I got back to him again; and how I used to stand and watch him after he had got to sleep in the crib there, with one little chubby hand wrapped up like a lily under his cheek, and the smiles crimping up his red lip; and then just to think of his pretty, frolicsome, teasing way, that made me stop every other minute and hug him up to my heart, and cover his face with kisses. Oh, Harry, my baby, my precious baby! shall I never see you again? Surely, Helen, there never was sorrow like unto my sorrow," and the sobs broke out again.

"Yes, Mary, there was," and Mrs. Howard's solemn tones checked the tears of her friend. "I know of a sorrow with whose bitterness yours bears no comparison, and it has come into our family, upon my own and only sister, for her pride, her idol, her Herbert is in prison!" "Oh, Helen!" cried Mrs. Sprague, springing up from her chair with a shudder, while she looked at the pale working features of her friend.

"I cannot talk of it, Mary, or it will drive me, as it has his mother, frantic." You saw him in his childhood, and can remember what a beautiful promising boy he was; but he was impetuous, and fond of society and all sorts of fun, and his mother was doting and indulgent; and so he grew up to his seventeenth birthday, reckless and self-willed, though he was too kind-hearted to be over malicious. "I must make the story short: he fell into bad company and bad habits; and one night when quite intoxicated, he was persuaded to join some incendiaries. The ringleaders were detected, and the boy was sentenced to a year in the penitentiary, which might have been ten, only his youth pleaded hard with the kind-hearted judge; and now he lies down at night in a stony cell, while his poor, broken-hearted mother pines her room with the tears streaming down her wasted cheeks, as she moans over and over these words: 'If he had died when he was but a baby!—if he had but died then!'"

And Mrs. Sprague listened to this story with mingled horror and sympathy, which made her forget her own grief, and at its close she said solemnly: "Yes, Helen, my sorrow is greater than mine, I had ten thousand times rather Harry had died than lived for this."

Amusing Shipplaster Blunder.

A saloon keeper in Cleveland, Ohio, in the scarcity of change, conceived the idea of issuing tickets—"good for one drink"—to his regular customers, when he could not change their money. In printing the tickets, the waggish printer made it read some what differently, as the landlord discovered to his cost after distributing a large amount of them. The ticket read—"good for one drink!" and a number of two-faced drinkers, who got hold of some of the tickets, have been indulging in a series of "drunks" ever since, greatly to the pecuniary loss of the "salooner."

In 1848, no ice was cut until the middle of March, after which time, a full crop was gathered. In 1857 the first and second weeks of March produced the entire crop of that season, and we find that ice was cut as late as the first week in April, in the years 1841 and 1842.

A dandy smoking a cigar, having entered a menagerie, the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth, lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits.

The Woodcutters Warning.

A GERMAN STORY.

During a walk that I once had with the clergyman of Landsdorf and his wife, they told me of a sudden death which had lately taken place in the village. "It is very awful," I said; "what a thread, life hangs upon." "That was really the case with one of my family in time past," said the clergyman's good wife. "Her life did hang by a thread."

"Tell me how it was," I said. "It was the story," said the lady, "which caused the inscription you see to be placed over our door-way." The inscription was as follows:—

"If once we learned why God sends grief and woe,
How great his boundless love we then should know."

I read the lines, and then asked the minister's wife if she would kindly tell me the story.

"She thus began:—
'About a hundred years ago my mother's great-aunt the Countess von Meritz, was living with her two daughters in a castle in Germany. They were once invited to a wedding, which was to take place by torch light, according to the old German custom. They did not accordingly, set out all it was beginning to get dark. They had to pass on their way through a part of the Black Forest."

Now it happened that Gertrude, the eldest daughter of the Countess, had given her a wreath of pearls, and she wore them on the evening of the wedding. But it chanced as they entered the forest that a branch of black thorn caught in her hair, and before it could be disentangled the thread broke, and the small seed pearls were scattered far and wide.

The servants and ladies busied themselves alike in picking up the scattered pearls, when suddenly a wood cutter came running from the forest, and went up quite out of breath, to the Countess.

"Pray go no further, ladies!" he exclaimed; "when I was cleaving wood just now, I heard two robbers planning how they might waylay your party, rob you, and kill your servants if they made any resistance. The forest is full of these men. I had the greatest difficulty in getting you in time. If you had not been later than you expected you would most certainly have fallen into the hands of these robbers!"

Of course no more was said about going on to the wedding, and the horses headed were directly turned homeward. On arriving safely at her castle the good mother thanked God who had preserved her and those with her. Nor did she forget to reward the wood cutter who had warned her in time of her danger. And there were two lessons which she tried to draw for her children from the history of that evening.

First, that our life always hangs on as weak a thread as that which held Gertrude's pearls; and that therefore God only keeps us alive; and secondly, that all troubles and disappointments are as much sent for our good as the delay in getting to the wedding, which saved the family from the robbers.

From this time," continued the clergyman's wife, "the lines you read over our door, became the motto of the Countess and her family. And when I married, and my husband had the paragon repaired, he inscribed over the entrance:—
"If once we learned why God sends grief and woe,
How great his boundless love we then should know."

Seed-Time and Harvest.

Life is seed-time: the harvest is to be reaped hereafter. In this world we sow; in eternity we shall reap. This is according to the analogy of nature. We always sow before we reap; and some space of time intervenes between seed-time and harvest. We never expect to gather a crop as soon as we put the seed in the ground.—The harvest follows seed-time after an interval; it does not proceed our accompany it. It is so in this case. Some think we reap as we go along—that we reap and seed time are all together—that we are punished in this world for our sins; but it is not so. This is contrary to nature. This life is seed-time; the harvest is not yet, but will be by and by, the judgment is to come. It is appointed unto men once to die; but after this the judgment. The judgment is not before death, but after it; just as the harvest is not before seed-time, but after it.

It is well to remember that the harvest always follows seed-time and partakes of its nature; for whatsoever a man sows, that shall he also reap. If he sows wheat he shall reap wheat; if he sows tares he shall reap tares. They who spend their youth and prime in idleness and vice, cannot be respected and happy in old age.—They who waste their season of improvement, instead of improving for the duties of life, and to fill with honor the sphere in which they may be called to move, cannot expect to be honored and useful. They who sow idleness must reap barrenness. The same analogy holds in spiritual things. The sluggard must beg in harvest, and have nothing.

Caught a Tartar.

A Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Express relates the following anecdote of a distinguished General of the Army, and one of the many fools who have received commissions in the army during the present war:—

A few weeks since I was a passenger on a train of cars between Baltimore and Washington, upon which occasion a scene occurred that attracted my attention, and which exemplified the fact that retribution is sometimes more speedy than it is expected. We had proceeded on our journey for half an hour, when loud talking and profanity excited the attention of the passengers to a part of the car where sat composedly and elderly man wrapped in a liberal overcoat.

A large sized, red faced and very voluble person of less years, was standing in the aisle near him, using violent language and gesticulations, attended with the charge of repeated that the old gentleman had taken his seat during his temporary absence therefrom and demanding with language more pungent than polite, that it should be relinquished to him.

In response to this demand the old gentleman, in a very quiet and dignified manner assured the applicant for the seat, that he was mistaken—that he had occupied the seat from the start, and could not and should not relinquish it. This excited the anger of the contestant, and he became very abusive and boisterous.

At this juncture, two persons occupying the next seat interposed, assuring the ferocious man that he was mistaken—that they had entered the car at the last stopping place, and found the seat they occupied there vacant and took it, presuming that it was not occupied. It was probably the one he had occupied and they were ready to relinquish it, and immediately rose and did so.

The ferocious man then seized the seat and threw the back over that he might face the old gentleman to whom he had paid his respects in the first instance, with the purpose, no doubt, of cultivating his acquaintance more intimately. In performing this maneuver, he threw open his overcoat, so as to disclose the shoulder straps of a Captain. This attracted the attention of the other party, when the following colloquy, as near as I can recollect it, ensued:—

Old Gentleman—"By what right do you wear that insignia?" pointing at the same time to the revealed shoulder straps.

Ferocious Man—"By the authority of the United States Government. I am an officer of the army, and have fought and shed my blood for my country, while such rich old codgers, as you are looking about at your ease, and taking up other people's seats in railroad cars, while patriots, sir, like me do the fighting."

Then came a charge in the scene. The old gentleman threw back his overcoat, revealing the stars of a Major General of the U. S. Army, and saying to the Captain in a firm but dignified tone, "I am General Couch, sir, and I order you under arrest for ungentlemanly and unofficer-like conduct. You will proceed to Washington under my escort."

The ferocious man was tamed in a moment, and offered an awkward apology, but was cut short by the General, and seemed to enjoy the comfort of his own meditations for the remainder of the journey towards the Capital. I heard a day or two after, that the ferocious man was a resident of Buffalo, and returned home minus a commission and the insignia which betrayed him. Evidently he caught a Tartar.

Putting on Airs.

When one is not dangerously interested in the results, it is a positive pleasure to him to see another put on "airs"; a school girl, with a continual snigger, and imagining herself a sparkling coquette; a school boy puffing an "Uavanna," and imagining he doesn't feel sick; a wretched stick of an actor trying to be a star and imagining he is one; a starveling of a clerk catching at the prerogatives of the cashier; a country school master taking his boys by surprise, with bow beatings (and other kind of beatings) and cajoleries in turn; a letter carrier usurping the acquired graces of a pompous postmaster; an ennobled boy who shrugs his shoulders, if when the clerks having gone to dinner, he is asked to show the goods; the queen of the sixth rate boarding house, who parades at dinner time blood red bows and brass yellow bracelets; these, and others too numerous to mention, only because they are too numerous to think of all at once, are examples of "putting on airs." There is an air of romance about such airs. All is unreal. The stupid creatures enjoy themselves in trying to be what they never can be; the malicious world enjoys itself in seeing them try to be so. To endeavor truly to understand one's own capabilities, and to walk humbly in the consciousness of them, is the sole way to maintain one's self respect, and to secure the admiration of both friends and foes.

WISDOM OF TOWN LADIES.—"Pa, why don't you buy a hen, so we could have all the eggs we want?"

"My dear, one hen would not lay all the eggs we want."

"Why, yes it would, Pa, we only use a dozen eggs a day, and a good hen would certainly lay that many."

Our devil says this young lady is a sister to the one who thought milk was pumped out of cows, and that the tail was the pump-handle!

A Backwoods Sermon.

The Rev. J. H. Aoghey, in his "Iron Furnace"—a narrative of his experience and sufferings in Rebeldom—gives the following report of a sermon which was delivered by an unlettered preacher in Mississippi:

"My Brethering and Sister!—I air a ignorant wun, tollerred the plow all my life, and never rubbed agin narry college. As I said afore, I'm ignorant; and I thank God for it. (Brother Jones responds: "Parson, yer ought to be very thankful, fur yer very ignorant.") Well, I'm agin all high latin teller, what preches grammar and Greek fur the money and they gits it, and that's all they'll git. They've got so high larnt they contradicts Scipter what plainly tells us that the sun rises and sets. They says it don't, but that the goath whirls round like clay to the seal. What ad come of the water in the wells of it did? Wolen't it all spill out and leave em dry, and whar'd we be? I may say to them as the sarpent said unto David, 'Much larning hath made thee mad.'"

"When I preches I never takes a text till I git inter the pulpit; then I preches a plain sarment what even women can understand. I never premeditates, but what is given to me in that same hour, that I sez. Now I'm a gwine ter open the Bible, and the first verse I sees I'm a gwine to take it for a text (sitting the action to the word, he opened the Bible and commenced reading and spelling together), Man is fear-a-fu-lly—fearfully—and w-o-n-d-e-r-fu-l-ly—wonderfully—m-a-d-e—mad—(pronounced mad). Well, its a squar text, but I said I's a gwine to preach from it, and I'm a gwine to do it. In the first place I'll divide my sarment into three heads. First and foremost, I show you that a man will git mad; second that sometimes he'll git fearfully mad; and thirdly and lastly, when thars lots of things to vex and pester him he'll git fearfully and wonderfully mad. And in the application I'll show you that good men sometimes gits mad, for the Possie David hisself, who wrote the text, got mad and called all men liars and cussed his enemies, wichen em to go down quick into hell; and Noah, he got tice and cussed his nigger boy Ham just like some drunken masters now cusses his niggers. But Noah and David repented, and all on us what gits mad must repent or the devil 'll git us."

Can a Carpet Bag Eat? It was but a day or two ago, while traveling upon the cars between this city and Columbus, that a train stopped at a small village not a hundred miles off, the conductor crying out: Fifteen minutes for dinner.

The passengers, of whom there happened to be a large number, rushed into the dining apartment, and took the seats at the table, one of them depositing his carpet-bag in the chair next to him. At the usual time the landlord passed around to make his collection, calling upon the aforesaid passenger for his payment for dinner.

"How much?" says the passenger. "Eighty cents," replied the landlord. "Eighty cents for dinner? why that's extortion!"

"No, sir; it is not extortion. Ain't that your carpet-bag?"

"Yes sir; that is my carpet-bag."

"Well, that carpet-bag occupies a seat and of course I must charge for it."

"Oh! is that the case? Well, here is your eighty cents."

Turning to the carpet-bag the passenger remarked: "Well, Mr. Carpet Bag as you have not had much to eat, suppose we take something" at the same time opening his mouth, and turning therein half a ham, a roast chicken, and a plate of crackers and sundry other articles, amid the roar of laughter of the other passengers.

The prevailing opinion among the passengers was that the carpet-bag wou—

Cincinnati Examiner.

Decidedly Cool.

An Arkansas volunteer in the Mexican war, riding on horseback, came across an Illinoisian told him where he was wounded, and asked to be taken up and conveyed out of danger. Arkansas placed him behind his saddle, and fastened him to himself with a leather strap. While they were hastening from danger, a grapple shot took Illinois' head off but Arkansas thought he had only fainted from fatigue and pain. When a safe place was arrived at, the horseman released his charge, and seeing his head was gone, exclaimed, "Well, these Illinoisians are the greatest liars. Here's a rascal with his head cut off, when he told me he was only shot in the leg. You can't believe a word these fellows say!"

There are enlightened people down South. One of our bold Zouaves asked an old farmer in South Carolina why he did not take a newspaper? "Because," said he, "when my father died he left me a heap of papers, and I've never had time to read 'em yet."

The magnetic needle was used in China 1040 years B. C. The first compass consisted of a common sewing needle, touched with a natural lodestone, mounted upon a piece of cork, and permitted to float in water placed in a bowl of earthenware.

He Ought to Know.—An exchange, in pulling soap says:

It is the best ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have used it, and therefore we know."

Feeling for the Union in Germany.

The following is an extract from the letter referred to by Ex-Governor Wright in his speech at Musical Fund Hall, on Wednesday evening last:

U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Jan. 26, 1863.

* * * The middle classes in Germany, since the proclamation of emancipation, manifest for us a great degree of sympathy. Hearing that our soldiers needed socks, and our wounded men lint, and linen bandages, they are sending in those articles to me in great quantities. I shipped some three weeks since about one thousand pounds of lint and linen—and on Friday last over four thousand pounds of lint, &c., for the use of the sick and wounded.

I have also sent a large amount of woolen socks. These things are the gifts of friends and relatives of Germans who are fighting in the Union army, and are contributed more or less from every town in Darmstadt, Baden, Hesse Cassel, etc. J. R. McDonald & Co. pay all freight on the same from Hamburg to New York. * * *

I could, if desired, send over in one month more than twenty-five thousand veteran soldiers to add to our army, and I could do it, too, without any violation of the neutral laws of the country. My office has been thronged with men desirous of entering our army to fight for the restoration of the Union. Many of these men were in the Crimean and Italian wars.

WM. W. MURPHY.

To Hon. Joseph A. Wright, U. S. Senate, Washington.

"SPERATI IN DOMINO, NON CONFUNDARE EST ANIMUS."—W. S. ROSECRANS.

"I have trusted in the Lord; I shall never be confounded." Such is the fervent exclamation of General Rosecrans in the conclusion of his letter to his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, alluding to the cowardly assaults behind his back, which have been made upon him by an insignificant number of disreputable demagogues in the North. What more fitting motto for a Christian patriot and soldier? What nobler or more eloquent response could be given to the enemies who would destroy our loved Republic, and deliver to ruin all that we value or hold dear; what more inspiring answer to the prayers of our people, whose hopes for the salvation of the Republic are now centered alone in the army? Let every Christian patriot cherish in his heart the prophetic words of Rosecrans: "I have trusted in the Lord, I shall not be confounded."—Chicago Post.

Two Kinds of Democrats.

Senator Wright of Indiana, in a recent speech at Cincinnati, thus defined the two kind of Democrats of the present day:

"Much was said about Democracy. When he was told a man was a Democrat, he wanted to know what kind of a Democrat he was. His Democracy told him to stand by the Government. Jefferson was a Democrat, and Vice President Aaron Burr was a Democrat inside the same organization. Jackson was a Democrat, and Calhoun was a member of the same organization, Breckinridge was also a Democrat. The question now was, do you follow Jefferson, Jackson and Douglas, or Burr, Calhoun and Breckinridge. No man was a true Democrat who talked about peace while there was a rebel gun in his hands."

MORE DISLOYAL DEMONSTRATIONS.—Another disloyal Democrat from the West, Voorhees, of Indiana, has been airing his treason before a New York audience, doing what he could to accomplish a disgraceful notoriety similar to that achieved by his fellow—Vallandigham. It is a pleasant reflection that these pestilent traitors are compelled to give this region a wide berth; that wherever else they can find a congenial atmosphere, Baltimore does not furnish it.

But what a shame is it that anywhere in the loyal States open-mouthed and bawling traitors cannot only be tolerated in the utterance of treason; can preach with impunity opposition to the war; but, more than that, can be applauded in this infamous course?

TAKEN AT HIS WORD.—Ben. M. Samuels, President of the Dubuque Democratic Club, and an intensified Copperhead, in a speech made a few days since, denounced the Government currency as worthless trash, of hardly equal value to Confederate money. A poor Irishman, having heard of Samuels' speech, and having a quantity of Confederate money in his possession, called on the Copperhead and offered to exchange it for greenbacks, and was willing to give boot. Samuels didn't then see it, and declined to make the trade.

MOONSTRUCK.—During a solar eclipse witnessed in Hindostan, on the 1st of January, crowds of people assembled at the Ganges to bathe in its sacred waters. A correspondent estimates the grand total at the almost incredible number of four millions! Such crowds had not been seen in the river for half a century. It is too manifest that Asiatic superstition is not dissolving so rapidly as some have led people to suppose.

The Tribune publishes an extract from a naval officer's letter stating, on the authority of an English officer, that "a project is on foot in England, superintended by Maury, of the rebel navy, to capture the United States squadron on the Mediterranean station with iron-clad vessels, now said to be nearly ready for sea."

It was a beautiful expression of Burke's upon the death of his son, that his child in this world should be his ancestor in the skies. Elder-born in glory, the junior of the household in the senior heaven.

The Military Bill.

We have not been able to find room in our columns for the new military law, passed by the last Congress, in full, and therefore present the following condensation as giving the entire features of the bill in a manner to enable our readers to comprehend its provisions and meaning:

Sec. 1. The enrollment of all able-bodied citizens, between the ages of 20 and 45—including persons of foreign birth, who have declared their intentions.

Sec. 2. Exempts such persons as are mentally and physically unfit for military duty; the President, Judges, and Heads of Departments, also, the only son of a widow dependant upon his labor for support; the only son of aged or infirm parent or parents dependant upon his labor for support; also, where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which son shall be exempt; also, the only brother of children not twelve years old having neither father nor mother, and dependant upon his labor for support; also, the father of motherless children under twelve years of age dependant upon his labor for support; also, where there are a father and sons in the same family and household, and two of them are in the military service of the United States as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates, the residue of such family and household, not exceeding two.

Sec. 3. Persons subject to draft, to be drawn into two classes; those between 20 and 35 to be called on first, and then all between 35 and 45. (Unmarried men, irrespective of age, are all in the first class.)

Sec. 4. Congressional districts constitute each an enlistment district, under military authority.

Sec. 5. Provost Marshals to be appointed by the President for each district, with full military powers to enforce the conscription.

Sec. 6. Empowers Provost Marshals to furnish the names and residences of deserters, and to discharge other duties which may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 7. Deserters and spies to be tried at the nearest military post, with the least possible delay.

Sec. 8. Provides for a Board of Exemption to be appointed by the President.

Sec. 9. Provides for the sub-division of military districts into smaller districts if necessary.

Sec. 10. The enrollment of each class to be made separately.

Sec. 11. Enrolled persons to be subject for two years, to be called into the service, and to continue in for three years, or during the war, on the same footing as volunteers—including advanced pay and bounty.

Sec. 12. Empowers the President to assign the number of men for each district, and prescribes the mode of draft. Persons whose names are drawn, to be notified within ten days thereafter. In fixing the quota, the number of volunteers already furnished by the respective districts is to be taken into consideration—with a view to equalization, as far as practicable.

Sec. 13. Drafted men may furnish a substitute, or pay in lieu of military service \$300. Persons failing to report, after due notice, are to be treated as deserters.

Sec. 14. Drafted men must be examined by surgeons.

Sec. 15. Surgeons taking bribes to be punished.

Sec. 16. Drafted men to have travelling expenses paid to place of rendezvous.

Sec. 17. Substitute entitled to the same pay as if he had been originally drafted.

Sec. 18. Volunteers now in the service, are entitled, on re-enlisting for one year, to a bounty of \$50, one-half to be paid down.

Sec. 19. The President may consolidate particular regiments.

Secs. 20, 21 and 22, prescribes rules for offering regiments, and the execution of sentences by Courts Martial.

Sec. 23. Forbids soldiers to sell, barter, loan or give away any clothes, arms or other outfit provided them.

Sec. 24. Prescribes fines and imprisonment for persons enticing drafted men to desert.

Sec. 25. Prescribes the suing and punishment of persons resisting the draft.

Secs. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th, empower the President to order absent soldiers to their regiments, and prescribes rules for the depositions of witnesses, gives leave to Judge Advocate to employ a reporter, and provides that the trial of the accused shall not be delayed beyond sixty days.

The Woman who Betrayed General Stoughton.

Miss Antonia J. Ford, the Delilah by whom Col. Stoughton was betrayed into the hands of the Philistines, who now hold him in Richmond, has been arrested at her residence in Fairfax, by the Government detectives, and brought to Washington. In her possession were found her commission as honorary aid-de-camp to the rebel Gen. Stuart, dated October, 1861, and important letters, showing that she was in the most intimate relations with other rebels of note, and that she had been employed on many occasions for the benefit of the rebel cause.

It was ascertained that a short while before the capture of Stoughton, she had been visited by officers of the rebel army in disguise, and had, with their aid, planned the capture of Stoughton and his staff. Miss Ford's house was directly opposite the headquarters of Stoughton, and it is charged that the relations between some of the officers in our army and Miss Ford were extremely intimate.

The detection of Miss Ford may call the attention of the authorities to Mrs. Faulkner, wife of a former minister of the United States abroad, who is now in the rebel army. This woman, who still lives at Martinsburg, is said to be more cautiously treated by our officers than her loyal neighbors, and to use the advantages she enjoys for the benefit of rebels in arms, to whom she is accused of communicating the knowledge which she has thus obtained. The Republic of this evening says:

On Friday evening last, Mrs. Levi, and her sister, Miss Jacobus, of Augusta, Ga., were arrested at Martinsburg, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the Government detectives, while endeavoring, it is alleged, to make their way South. They had in their possession three large trunks. The accused, with their goods, were conveyed to Baltimore on Saturday. The trunks were examined at the Post Office, and were found to contain diamond rings and bracelets, and other jewelry, ladies' dresses, boots and boots, bonnets, artificial flowers, buttons, sewing silk, hair oil, perfume, &c., in quantities amounting in value to \$6,000. The females were brought to Washington on Saturday evening, and will be sent South. All the goods were confiscated. Another party of women were arrested at Berlin on the same evening by a portion of Gen. Schenck's command, having contraband goods in their possession, valued at \$6,000. They were also brought to this city.

Capture of a Prize.

U. S. S. FORT HARRY, Feb. 27, 1863. The Fort Henry captured a schooner last night from Nassau, with a cargo of salt, dry goods, powder, liquor, &c. She was within two miles of the mouth of Swallow River, laying at anchor, waiting for day to run in. "Leucius and gin" had relieved the anchor watch, so that we found all hands "turned in," quietly resting in bunks and hammocks. They appeared to be very much astonished, when awakened, to find the ship filled with armed men, and pleaded extreme ignorance of any intention to violate the blockade; "only came in for wood and water," bound for New Orleans, all nice jokes to fool marines with, but sailors "couldn't see it." They finally made a clean breast, and owned up, when they found they could not accomplish anything, and the handsome pleasure yacht Anna (lately the La Croix, of Philadelphia), with her cargo, belongs to Uncle Samuel. This makes the second prize captured by the Fort Henry within the last six months. The officers are as follows:

Acting Lieutenant commanding, E. Y. McCauley; acting master and executive officer, R. B. Smith; acting masters, F. Partridge, G. H. Lousis; acting assistant surgeon, Joseph S. Lewis; acting assistant paymaster, Daniel Wheeler; engineers, J. Fletcher, J. Ward, A. Minnerly; acting master's mates, John H. neck, William Rice, J. Haddock; acting ensign, G. W. Rogers.

The Affairs of Utah.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Much speculation is indulged concerning the action of the Government in supporting the affairs of Utah. Private parties have suggested different courses of policy; but, from what has transpired to-day, it is probable that Governor Harding and the Judges complained of by the Mormons, will be sustained. It is said by gentlemen well acquainted with Utah affairs, that the arrest of Brigham Young by Judge Kinney was an agreed arrangement between the two to test the constitutionality of the anti-Polygamy law, and to create the impression that there is no resistance to judicial proceedings in that Territory.

Union or Loyal League.

Why is it, with all the loyal sentiment of our country, that no effort has been made to form a Union League for the purpose of encouraging patriotic sentiment and opinion? We say, initiate a Union National League in this country and give every man the privilege of "showing his hand." It is but appropriate that loyal men should band together and pledge themselves to an unconditional loyalty to the Government; to an unwavering support of its efforts to suppress the rebellion. There should be no money test of entrance, allowing every man to connect himself with out the expense of a single penny. The primary object should be to bind together all men of all trades and professions, in a common Union to maintain the power, glory and integrity of the nation. We hope all loyal men will take the matter into consideration.—Franklin Republic.

Correspondents writing from New Orleans state that preparations have been made for an immediate attack on Port Hudson. Troops and munitions of war have already moved in that direction. Generals Banks and Grant have started from Baton Rouge, and the attack on Port Hudson is to be made by land and by water. The entire trade with the Rebels is still in progress. A property consisting of various articles, valued at \$1,000, has been captured and taken from the Rebels. The body of the rebel Major General, who was killed at New Orleans on March 14, was taken to the city and buried. John Maguire, Esq., long known as the editor of the True Delta, died on the afternoon of the 23d instant.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, March 24, 1863.

First of April Changes.

Those of our subscribers who intend to change their places of residence on or about the first of April, are requested to give us timely notice of the same, in order that their papers may be forwarded or delivered to them at their new residences.

Grand Concert.

We call particular attention to the advertisement in our paper to day, of a Concert to be given on Thursday evening next, at Christ Church, for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers. The cause is a laudable one, calling for the sympathy and co-operation of every humane heart. Besides—those engaged in this "labor of love" are most skillful musicians, both vocal and instrumental, and the musical treat will well repay all who attend. We trust the church will be filled to its utmost capacity.

There will be an extra train of cars running in the evening, from Hanover to this city, which will afford a convenient opportunity for all our friends in that region to enjoy a splendid musical treat, and aid in the furtherance of the humane and praiseworthy cause.

Through Election.

Our Democratic brethren of the Borough, under the lead of our "up-street friend," started out on Friday last, to make a glorious "demonstration" at the Borough election, all buoyant with hope to extinguish our majority, and "sweep the field." But such a number of long faces as the result occasioned, we have rarely seen—their defeat being a terrible one, and the more unpleasant, because not looked for. Our majority for Burgess is 60, and the lowest 45—being the largest for years, we believe at the Spring election.

Union.		Democrats.
	MEMBERS.	
Robert Martin,	181 Jeremiah Diehl,	112
	TOWN COUNCIL.	
D. Bachler,	178 Philip Dawson,	115
Henry Rupp,	160 Jacob Baumer,	116
	JURORS.	
Jeremiah Culp,	182 Henry Culp, of P.,	122
	INSPECTORS.	
M. Geiselman,	179 Harvey D. Wattles,	124
	ASSESSORS.	
Hiram Warren,	189 G. F. Eckenrode,	120
	SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.	
A. Bachler,	179 Solomon Powers,	125
E. Meals,	172 Robert McCurdy,	127
	COMMISSARIES.	
Henry C. Hoover,	170 Jacob Rammel,	120
A. Barrett,	187	

Simon JAMES R. RILEY, of Adams county, has been transferred from the 127th Reg't. Pa. Volunteers, to the 129th. Captain IRA R. SHIPLEY, of Adams county, of the same Regiment, resigned Oct. 6, 1862.

The house of Mr. Joseph Gelbaugh, on the road between this and Fairfield, took fire on Sunday week, whilst the elder portion of the family were at church, and was considerably damaged. The fire originated from a defective chimney, and had found its way to the roof, a portion of which was burned, before the flames were subdued by the neighbors.—Star.

Our enterprising neighbors of Ben Davisville are never behind in works of improvement, and evince a high degree of public spirit. They are now engaged in laying out grounds for a Cemetery, and have formed an association for the purpose, to incorporate which they have applied to the Court for a charter.

Rev. GEORGE P. VAN WYCK, formerly of Gettysburg, has been appointed Hospital Chaplain, and his nomination confirmed by the Senate. His position has not yet been assigned him.

In the State Senate, on Friday week, Mr. McSherry presented a bill to charter the "Lafayette Telegraph Company," which was referred to the proper committee, who have since made a favorable report. The line, we believe, is to extend from the Hanover Junction, through this place, to Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river, with power to connect with other lines. It is hoped that the bill will meet with no obstacle in either House.

The attention of Farmers is directed to the advertisement of Russell's Sower-power Combined Reaper and Mower—Mr. Wm. White agent. The machine has attained a front rank, and is claimed to possess several advantages over all others.—Read the advertisement.

A resolution passed the Senate of this State on Friday last, for a final adjournment of the Legislature on the 9th of April. It has not passed the House as yet.

A. L. Roundfort, the Democratic nominee for Mayor of Harrisburg, was elected by 38 majority over the Union Republican ticket—being a gain for us of 250 since last year.

There were 8 deaths of Union prisoners at Richmond Prison, from Feb. 8 to March 18. Amongst them we notice the name of P. A. Rice, Esq., of Mercersburg, who was taken off at the time of the Stuart's Cavalry raid.

Meeting of the State Central Committee.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Thursday last, and issued a call for a State Convention, to be held in Pittsburgh on Wednesday, the 1st day of July next. The Committee was fully represented from every county in the State, and the best feeling prevailed among the members of the Committee. The following call was unanimously adopted and ordered to be immediately issued:

Union State Convention.
THE LOYAL CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA, without distinction of party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the NATIONAL AND STATE ADMINISTRATIONS, in the patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the EMPIRE OF THE REPUBLIC, and who desire to support, by every power of the Government, our heroic brethren in arms, who are bravely fighting the perils of the field to preserve the UNION OF OUR FATHERS, are requested to select a number of Delegates equal to their Legislative representatives of the State, at such times and in such manner as will best respond to the spirit of this call, to meet in STATE CONVENTION, at PITTSBURGH, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JULY next, at eleven o'clock A. M., on said day, to nominate candidates for the offices of GOVERNOR and JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, and to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to strengthen the Government in this season of common peril to a common country.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Loyal citizens of Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to organize, in each Legislative District of the State, Union Leagues, for the purpose of sustaining the Government in suppressing this sectional and wicked rebellion, which now seeks to divide and destroy the Republic.

Death of Rev. Thomas Lilly.

This respected Catholic clergyman, who was known to many of our citizens, died at the pastoral residence of St. Joseph's church, in Philadelphia, on the 15th inst., of paralysis in the 57th year of his age, and his remains were interred on the 18th, with solemn and impressive ceremonies.

About thirty clergy were present, Rev. Dr. O'Hara officiating. The Press says:

"The deceased was born in Adams county, of this State, October 3, 1806; was educated at Georgetown College. At the completion of his studies joined the novitiate. He was employed in the college several years, and then became pastor of a church in Frederick, Maryland. At the death of Father Carberry, of the Church of St. Eugeius (Ignatius), Mary's county, Maryland, he became pastor, and subsequently removed to Philadelphia, and has since been connected with St. Joseph's. He was an indefatigable laborer in behalf of his fellow-men, and his sympathies were confined by no boundaries of sect or color. He instructed and perfected colored school-children, in his way, was a monument to perseverance and Christian zeal."

HARRIS'S LIVE.—We direct the attention of the public to the advertisement of Mr. Samuel Herbst. Everybody in this community knows the promptness with which Mr. H. attends to business. Any freight for transportation between this place and Baltimore entrusted to him will be carefully attended to.

TYSON BROTHERS have just finished a very neat *cart de visite* of Gen. Tom Thumb and his lady, (who have just been married.) They presented us with two of these neat little articles, for which we thank them. They have them for sale; and we think their handsome rooms, with the surroundings, will repay a visit.

Lieut. THOMPSON TATE, of the 17th Pa. Cavalry, has been transferred to the position of Assistant Surgeon of the Regiment, and has resigned his Lieutenancy. The regiment is now lying in front of Fredericksburg.

Major General SUMNER, of the Army, died on Saturday, at Syracuse, N. Y., after a brief illness. He has been in the service since 1819.

A. G. BORD, editor of a reasonable sheet at Hagerstown, called the Maryland Free Press, has been arrested by order of the Government, and conducted with a flag of truce within the rebel lines, where he is to remain while the war lasts. The paper has therefore been suspended. Good-bye to readers.

An officer of the U. States passed through Harrisburg on Friday last, having in charge two female counterfeit bank-note plate engravers. They were both handsome, and to all appearances very young. Arrangements are now in operation to secure the capture of a regular gang who are employed in the manufacture of counterfeit bank notes.

An evidence of the increasing confidence in public securities is furnished by the fact that the subscriptions of Wednesday to the five-twenty loan amounted to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The subscriptions yesterday to the same loan were over four hundred thousand dollars. It has been predicted that within a week the daily subscription to this loan will be more than \$500,000.—Washington.

The Westminster Democrat states that the preliminary surveys of the Western Maryland Railroad, from Union Bridge to Hagerstown, via Emmitsburg, will be commenced in a few days. W. W. Taylor, Esq., is Chief Engineer of this road.

Gold has gone up to four hundred per cent. in Richmond, and what is deemed a trustworthy reports private transactions to a considerable amount at as high as six hundred per cent.

Union Leagues.

It will be observed that the State Central Committee, at their meeting at Harrisburg on Wednesday last, recommended the formation of Union Leagues in every district of the State. From appearances, it will be very generally responded to, and will have a counteracting influence upon the secret actions of the "Knights of the Golden Circle." This disloyal association, we learn, is extending its branches through the country, and every means is used to draw into its traitorous assemblies those who would shudder to be called enemies of their country, but become gradually subjected to its unholy influences.

The Union League is an open, undisguised association, and its fundamental articles are as follows:

1. The condition of membership shall be unqualified loyalty to the Government of the United States, and unwavering support to its efforts for the suppression of the rebellion.

2. The primary object of the Association shall be to discountenance and rebuke, by moral and social influences, all disloyalty to the Federal Government; and to that end the associates will use every proper means, in public or private.

From those who are truly loyal, says the Examiner, this test of membership, so simple, yet so comprehensive, will receive hearty approval. The object of the Association is multifarious. It will strengthen the feeling of nationality and love for the Union. It will materially contribute to the support of the Government, and encourage the Administration in its efforts to put down the rebellion. It will weaken party ties and undermine that partisan spirit which is now working so pernicious to the country in its hour of peril. It will infuse a higher patriotism among the people of all classes. And last, but not least, it will apply the touchstone of true loyalty to a large class of persons, who profess devotion to the Union, but who, at the same time, are doing all they can to weaken the General Government and thwart every vigorous measure for the suppression of the rebellion.

A despatch from Murfreesboro', Tenn., says that Colonel Hall's Brigade of General Reynolds's division was attacked near Milton by a large force of Rebel cavalry. Colonel Hall sent word he could hold his own until reinforcements could arrive. Colonel Wilder went to his aid with a mounted infantry force. At last reports quite a heavy engagement was going on. A later despatch from General R. says that the Rebel force was whipped and drove the Rebels back. The Rebel loss was some forty killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. Among the killed are three commissioned officers.

We have a full account of the Rebel attack and repulse at Newbern, North Carolina. On the 13th, the anniversary of the battle of Newbern, the Rebels appeared in heavy force between the Trent and Neuse Rivers, and drove in our pickets. They were held in check by our cavalry, until General Palmer advanced with a portion of his command, when they fell back. On the 14th they made a demonstration against the north of the Neuse River, on which no cannon were mounted. They commenced a bombardment, which did no particular damage, and then demanded the surrender, which was, of course, refused. The enemy, who were commanded by General Pettigrew, then opened their batteries again at short range, and after a brisk cannonade again demanded a surrender, which was again refused. General Foster had by this time sent forward reinforcements, and when the Rebels attempted to assault they were met with such a murderous fire from our gunboats and 20-pound howitzers on shore that they were forced to fall back. The action continued three hours, when the Rebels finally retired, having lost heavily in killed and wounded, while our loss was but one man killed and two wounded.

At the steep chase of the Irish Brigade of Gen. Hooker's army, on Wednesday, a serious accident occurred. Dr. Paxson, Surgeon of the 5th Massachusetts, and Quartermaster of the same regiment, while riding at the top of their speed toward each other, in attempting to pass, turned in the same direction and a collision ensued, by which both horses were instantly killed, and both the officers were thrown thirty feet in the air, and seriously and probably fatally injured.

We learn from Washington that the efforts of the 30th New York Regiment, in a body after having consulted with the men, have signified the willingness of the regiment to re-enlist for the war, provided it can be sent home about the first of April—one month before the expiration of its present term of service—to recruit to the maximum number. The proposition is to be laid before the President and Secretary of War immediately.

The Boston Journal publishes an extract from a private letter just received in that city from Vera Cruz, which more than confirms the previous reports of the disasters sustained by the French since their invasion. Of the thirty thousand men who landed in January last, not over twenty three thousand are now available; of the number missing, some seven hundred have been killed; all the rest have fallen victims to the diseases of the climate.

The Government Loan.
PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—Mr. Jay Cooke, "Subscription Agent," announces conversions of two millions legal tender notes into five-twenty year six per cent. Government loan in the last six days.

What better evidence could be had of the stability of the Government and its appreciation by the people?

HARRISBURG, March 19.—The Annual Reception of the Governor was held on Wednesday evening at the gubernatorial mansion. The affair was the most brilliant of its kind for a number of years. Among the invited guests were Philadelphia editors, Congressmen, members of the Legislature, officers of the Common wealth, Revenue Commissioners, and members of the State Central Committee. The house was crowded.

A letter from Columbus, Ky., 9th

instant, to the Chicago Tribune, says: "A terribly tragic affair occurred here about five o'clock this morning, at the Columbus House. A man by the name of Rodgers, who was elected a member of Congress from the Memphis district, but on some account was refused a seat, in a sudden fit of insanity, as is supposed, commenced an attack upon a lieutenant while in his bed. The lieutenant hearing the disturbance, rushed in, when Rodgers attacked him with a knife, stabbing him in a terrible manner. The landlord's wife, hearing her husband's cries for help, came running in, and was immediately attacked by the madman, and gashed in a manner which renders her recovery impossible. During the affray the lieutenant received a pistol shot, which it is feared will prove mortal. The guard here rushed in and fired upon the unfortunate man, who attempted his work of murder upon them. He finally fell dead, being shot with five bullets, and run through with two bayonets. The landlord's wife, and the lieutenant, are now lying at the point of death; the two former, it is thought, cannot survive.

A very spirited battle took place on the Blackwater on Tuesday morning. General Reed dispatched the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry and two sections of the 7th Massachusetts Battery to attack the enemy's entrenchments, commanded by General Jenkins of South Carolina, opposite Franklin. The fight commenced at 9 o'clock A. M., and was carried on briskly for an hour. Two separate cavalry charges were made on the fortifications. These were found to be literally hand with infantry, who poured a deadly fire into our ranks, wounding many in the first charge, which was made by Major Statton, who was wounded in the shoulder. The second charge was conducted by Major Conroy, who led his men up to the fortifications to try and jump the ditch, but the move was soon found to be impracticable. The enemy opposed a heavy force of infantry and cavalry to the right and left of our position, in order to try and outflank our troops, but without success.

The News.

Late Richmond papers furnish some items of Southern news. The rapid decrease of food in the South is creating the utmost solicitude. A resolution was offered on the 11th inst., in the Congress of the Confederacy, by Mr. Conrad, proposing terms of peace, and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. In effect it provides that "the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States do, therefore, resolve that they will cordially cooperate with the Executive in any measures he may adopt, consistent with the honor, the dignity and independence of these States, tending to a speedy restoration of peace with all or with any of the States of the Federal Union."

The death at Yonkers, New York, on Sunday last, of Rev. Dr. Burd, has removed from us one of the most widely-travelled and accomplished men of the day—one whose name has been for over a generation identified with many of our prominent religious associations. Dr. Burd was a native of this State, and a graduate of Princeton College. He visited Europe several times, and ably defended, both in his speeches, writings, and sermons, our country and its institutions. Besides writing several books of interest, he was an able contributor for the periodical and newspaper press of this country and England.

Parson Brownlow writes from Nashville that he credits the statement that the Rebels have negro soldiers in their army. He says that the Union sentiment of Tennessee is growing stronger, and developing itself more in every direction. There is now a flourishing Union Club at Nashville, which numbers three hundred and fifty members, all citizens, and its members are increasing daily. They hope to have the rebel forces driven down into the Cotton States by late in the spring or early in the summer, so as to enable them to elect members of the Legislature and a Governor, all loyal men. Then they will re-construct the State and elect loyal Congressmen and Senators.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following was received to day at the headquarters of the army:

MURFREESBORO', March 16, 1863.
To J. M. Grant, General-in-Chief:
I have the pleasure to report the gallant conduct of our cavalry, under the brave Colonel Minty. They drove the rebel cavalry wherever they met them, captured one of their camps, seventeen wagons, forty-two mules, and one hundred and fourteen prisoners. They used the sabre when the carbine would do.

W. S. ROBERTSON,
Major General.

THE IOWA ELECTIONS.—The Republicans of Iowa appear to have been entirely successful in the late elections. At Tipton, heretofore strongly Democratic, they carried their entire ticket by a good majority; at La Claire, a success equally decisive was achieved; at Waverly, where the Democrats supposed themselves beyond all possibility of defeat, the whole Union ticket was chosen; in Farmington the same result was reached, the Union vote being double that of their opponents.

BOLD ROBBERY.—A safe of the Adams Express was robbed Wednesday night between Baltimore and Harrisburg. It contained various amounts of money in currency and gold, a large number of United States certificates of indebtedness, United States 5-20 bonds, and checks of the United States Treasury on the Assistant Treasurer, New York. The company offer a reward of five thousand dollars.

Indiana Army Officers.
Bear in mind the following patriotic appeal of the Indiana Army officers—all Democrats—in their recent address to the people of their State:—

The Rebels of the South are leaning on the Northern Democracy for support; and it is unquestionably true, that UNJUSTIFIABLE OPPOSITION TO THE ADMINISTRATION is giving AID AND COMFORT TO THE ENEMY. In the dark hour of our country's trial, there is but one road to success and PEACE, and that is, to be as firmly united for our Government as the Rebels are against it.

Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 18.—A most brilliant cavalry fight occurred on the Rappahannock yesterday beyond Kelley's ford. A reconnaissance under General Averill forced a passage over the river in the face of a determined resistance by a considerable body of Rebel sharpshooters, who were protected by house, rifle-pits, and a dry mill race with an abatis in front.

The ford admitted but a single horseman at a time, and the stream was swollen and rapid. Arriving at the south side of the river our cavalry charged the Rebels in their entrenchments, killing and capturing the entire force, besides securing a large number of horses picketed near by.

A short distance from the shore General Averill's command encountered the Rebel vanguard under Stuart and Fitzhugh Lee, who had hastened from Culpeper to prevent our passage of the river. He made some dashing charges upon our troops who repulsed them, and in turn charged the Rebels with fatal effect, using their sabres only in the conflict. Whenever the enemy made stand they were immediately charged upon and routed from their positions with great loss.

The battle lasted five hours and was a series of charges and hand to hand conflicts, resulting in the enemy's falling back. The force engaged was about 2,000 men on each side. The enemy at last took refuge behind an entrenched battery four miles from the ford, flanked by rifle pits and abatis. General Averill having accomplished his object and secured his prisoners and the Rebels on both sides, and a large number of horses, he recrossed the river without attack or other demonstration on the part of the Rebels, who were so badly whipped that they could not follow to annoy him.

Among the prisoners taken is Major Breckinridge, a cousin of the traitor John C. Breckinridge. The prisoners characterize the affair, on our part, as one of the ablest and most gallantly fought cavalry raids of the war, and admit that their own troops were totally demoralized, by the gallant charges of our cavalry. About eighty prisoners have been brought in. The wounded of the enemy bear sufficient marks that the sabre was the only weapon used on our side.

Governor Curtiss has nominated to the Senate Wm. Forney, Esq., as State Librarian for the ensuing three years. The Rev. W. B. Dewitt has filed the place since 1854. Mr. Forney is chief editor of the Daily Telegraph, of this city, and his friends claim that his literary attainments and ability eminently qualify him for the position.

The Proprietors hold hundreds of testimonials to the virtues of Sir James Clarke's Female Pills, but their peculiar nature prevents publication; certain it is they are the only safe and sure remedy in use for all those painful and dangerous diseases peculiar to the female constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Headaches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lassitude of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed. They never fail to moderate excesses and to remove obstructions, from whatever cause. They are purely vegetable, and will not injure the most delicate constitution. For particulars, send for a pamphlet to the Agent.—One dollar and six postage stamps sent to my authorized Agent, will insure a bottle by return mail.

The Richmond Whig of the 17th contains the attack on Port Hudson, and the destruction of the United States steam tugate Mississippi. The attack was made on the night of the 14th. Admiral Paragut's purpose apparently being to pass the Rebel batteries. One gunboat is reported to have passed up in a damaged condition. The Mississippi was fired and burnt to the water's edge in front of the Rebel batteries. One midshipman and thirty-six of her men were captured. It is claimed that two other vessels were crippled and the whole fleet driven back, and that the Hartford, Admiral's flag-ship, went down the river disabled. There is no doubt been a fight, and our fleet repulsed, but the extent of the disaster is probably exaggerated. The Mississippi was a side-wheel steamer, constructed of wood, and built in Philadelphia in 1841. Her register gave her a rate of 1,602 tons burthen, and when first launched was intended to carry ten Panhard guns; but during the present war her armament was increased, and consisted of twelve heavy guns. When the rebellion broke out she was attached to the Gulf blockade under Commodore (now Admiral) Farragut. During the fight in the Mississippi river, which led to the capture of New Orleans, the Mississippi was placed in the second division of ships, and performed her portion of the arduous task. During the action the Mississippi disabled the far famed (by the Rebels) iron Manassas, which was to have destroyed the whole Union fleet. Since the capture of New Orleans this vessel has played no important part in the Gulf blockading squadron.

LOYALTY.—The following resolution was adopted by the East Baltimore M. E. Conference by a vote of 150 to 4:

"Whereas the war which has been devastating our land for the past two years, still continues, and whereas silence might be construed into indifference in such a crisis; therefore

"Resolved, By the East Baltimore Conference, in Conference assembled, that we reaffirm our loyalty to the government, and our most unflinching devotion to our country in the hour of her peril."

Adjourned.

Death of an Editor.

PITTSBURGH, March 16.—Reeco C. Flanagan, one of the editors of the Despatch, died this morning after a protracted illness. Mr. Flanagan had been connected with the Despatch for fifteen years, and with the Pittsburg press for a much longer period.

Provost Marshal General.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—Colonel J. B. Fry, Assistant Adjutant General United States Army, has been detailed as Provost Marshal General under the act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces. All appointments heretofore made of Provost Marshals are revoked.

War Meetings.

At a large Union meeting held at Brooklyn on Monday evening, Hon. John Van Buren delivered another of his able and telling speeches. We have only room to take an extract here and there.

THE CONSCRIPTION ACT.

Those who are opposed to the further prosecution of the war occupy a great deal of time in making objections to certain acts of the last Congress. These acts are: a bill for raising and arming by means of which people call a conscription; an act to indemnify those who have made arrests; and an act authorizing the President of the United States, whenever in his opinion it may be deemed necessary, to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. It is not necessary now to repeat my opinions upon two of those acts; but in reference to the conscription act, I wish to make one or two suggestions, particularly applicable to the people of this State.

The chief objection, as I understand, is that so large a number of persons are forced to embark in this war, which they may not approve. But the citizens of New York have a precedent in regard to the mode in which troops shall be called out under similar circumstances, to which I shall have a single moment to refer. Some of you are old enough to remember, and all of you have read of the war of 1812. There were then a large number of persons in the State of New York who did not believe in the prosecution of the war—who refused to embark in it, and it became necessary to pass a law by which they should be compelled to engage in the contest and bear arms against Great Britain.

That law will be found upon the statute books, chapter sixteen of the acts of 1814, passed in the month of October in that year. It was called a qualification act. It was an act far more stringent in its provisions than that act of Congress against which all this opposition is attempted to be made. It was an act dividing the people of this State into classes and providing that without reference to their preference or prejudices, excepting only the persons who were declared to be exempt by that act, twelve thousand troops should be raised by the State of New York, and should be obliged to serve for two years in the armies of the Union. That act was passed at the darkest period of the war. It was passed at a time when those who expected to see the country overthrown would exult in our proposed defeat. It was passed under Democratic auspices, and by a Democratic Legislature, and I was the act of all others which has been referred to in the past history of this State, which, by its assurance to loyal men, that the Government would be sustained, and by the information that it gave to the enemy that we were determined not to be either dismayed or deterred in the war without ever requiring a man to be called out under it. [Applause.]

If that act was a monument of intelligence and patriotism at that time, I should be glad to know whether in the course of forty-nine years—years of prosperity—since it was passed, it has become evidence of cruelty, of arbitrariness, of unconstitutionality. In my humble judgment, it is evidence of neither. Whatever others may suppose, I think it is absurd to attempt to show that a similar act passed by the Congress of the nation, less harsh in its provisions, less severe in the exemptions, the allowance, is an act against which the people of this State should rise, and attempt to impose war on their own Government, because it is unconstitutional in its provisions. I submit that there is nothing in any of the laws passed by that Congress, or in the Proclamations of the President, that should require any loyal or patriotic man to hesitate in the support of the Government or the vigorous prosecution of the war in which we are unhappily engaged.

THE SUBJUGATION OF THE SOUTH.

I find a great many people tell me that we are right, that this rebellion is unjustifiable, and ought to be put down, but it is impossible to subjugate the South; that they are six millions of resolute people, perfectly loyal, and never can be put down. I say with Colonel Miller, of Erie, so far as it is necessary to subjugate the South "we will try." I believe that the people who say that it is impossible to subjugate the South are sighing to be beaten. They are people who seem to hope that we cannot overpower the South. Whenever I find one of these men who tells you that you cannot subjugate the South, I always think he is a man who is sighing to be subdued and hoping to be conquered. I believe we can overthrow the armies of the South, and the intelligence that comes to us now is calculated to confirm that conviction. [Applause.] We do not propose to subjugate the South. We do propose to subjugate Jeff. Davis and set the South free. [Applause.]

As the armies of the United States advance, they overthrow the Rebel army. I believe they can do that. The enormous array of force, with the vast means we have, will enable us to overthrow their armies. [Applause.] There are men in the South, loyal and patriotic, who hate their iron rule of Jeff. Davis, and I believe they will rejoice at the triumph of the armies of the Union. With or without the Proclamation, beyond all question, the legal effect of overthrowing the Government of these Confederate States and the Confederate Government itself, just so fast as we take possession of their territory, is to free the slave of every man who will not become loyal to the United States and pledge himself to uphold the Constitution and the Government. [Applause.] And it is a curious fact that those gentlemen who advocate the Proclamation of the President have not been able to see at this moment all that prevents freeing the slaves in a large portion of the State of Tennessee is that very

Poor-House Account.

JACOB SHREDS, Esq., Treasurer in account with the Directors and the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

To cash received from Joel B. Danner, former Treasurer.	\$50 28
Order on Treasurer (County).	700 00
To cash of Samuel Durbarow, committee of 3d Sample.	60 00
Note and part interest from James Henry Shill.	25 75
Order on County Treasurer.	800 00
Debit, Brinkerhoff & Co.	40 44
Order on County Treasurer.	400 00
Levi Chronister, Esq., Sec.	600 00
Samuel Durbarow, Committee.	50 00
Order on County Treasurer.	400 00
John M. Wolf, Esq., Sec.	7 00
Samuel Durbarow, Committee.	6 00
Order on County Treasurer.	1,000 00
Notes of James H. Shill.	60 00
Order on County Treasurer.	1,000 00
Francis Lee, shingles.	20 00
Order on County Treasurer.	800 00
Balance due Treasurer.	114 68
	7,696 14

CR.

By Cash paid out as follows:	
Out door paupers' support.	850 50
Merchandise and Groceries.	2,250 91
Pork, Beef, Hogs, &c.	1,032 34
Beef Cattle, Sheep, &c.	305 05
Flour, Grain and Grinding.	316 57
Mechanics work, including Coffins, &c.	114 08
Stone Coal, Lime and Plaster.	618 25
Wood chopping and hauling rails.	110 59
Steward's contingent expenses.	100 00
Male Hirelings.	222 00
Female Hirelings.	221 00
Physician's Salary.	100 00
Court Fees.	35 00
Steward's Salary.	250 00
Director's extra services.	65 00
Clerk's Salary.	40 00
Funeral expenses.	12 00
Real estate and crying sale.	202 00
Farming implements.	3 00
Lumber.	6 62
Vegetables.	7 50
Hay.	15 00
Clothing, &c. of 3d Sample.	10 00
Drugs and Medicines.	55 25
Printing.	25 00
Treasurer's Salary.	40 00
	\$7,696 14

We, the undersigned, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items which compose the account, and that they are correct, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863—inclusive.

PETER DICK,
J. H. SHIRMAN,
Auditors.

JACOB CULP, Esq., in account with the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of the County of Adams, being from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863.

Order on Treasurer.	\$50 00
Interest.	60 00
Cash of Samuel Durbarow.	9 97
Henry Lipp.	1 30
George McAnnap, boarding.	1 00
Thomas Nolan.	1 00
Cash for Pottery sold.	1 94
" Beef.	4 80
" Lamb.	27 70
" Hay and Straw.	61 50
" Cows.	61 50
" Timothy Seed.	6 50
" Wool.	2 71
To balance due Steward.	6 50
	\$320 69

CR.

By balance due Steward at settlement.	\$56 47
By Cash for labor, Harvesting, &c.	98 25
Relief and Removing Paupers.	47 78
Flour and Meal.	10 34
Merchandise and Lumber.	88 74
Mechanics' Work.	24 82
Meat.	23 77
Potatoes and Cabbage.	9 18
Sundry expenses.	5 28
	\$320 69

We, the undersigned, Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts, do hereby certify that we have examined the items which compose the above account, and do report that the same is correct, the same embracing the account of Jacob Culp, the present Steward, from the 7th day of January, A. D. 1862, to the 5th day of January, A. D. 1863—both days inclusive.

PETER DICK,
J. H. SHIRMAN,
Auditors.

LIST OF PAUPERS, remaining at the Alms House of Adams County, on the 1st day of January, 1863.

Male.	69
Females.	89
Children.	11
Colored.	6
Total.	116
Transient Paupers.	1,351

Produce of the Farm for 1862.

Wheat, Bushels.	849
Oats, "	12
Rye, "	935
Corn, "	30
Onions, "	15
Beets, "	30
Potatoes, "	21
Timothy Seed, bushels.	15
Tons of Hay.	4,118
Pounds of Pork.	3,816
Pounds of Beef.	

JACOB CULP,
Steward.

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c. Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR and FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell at the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He desires himself that, with strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. M. ROWE.

Ladies.

IF you call at Fainestock's you will find the handsomest DRESS GOODS in town, DeLaines, Cashmeres, figured Ribbons, Colberg French Merinos, a Wool, as low as 75 cents a yard. Call soon.

April 17. FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.

All kinds of Straw Goods, embracing Men's and Boys' HATS, Muffs and Children's HATS and PLATS, Hoods, &c., &c., at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

KOLLOCK'S

Leavin, the purest and best

Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

DR. ROBERT HORN'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION

STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. & O. HORN, on an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

CHEMICALS,

PERFUMERY,

TOOTH POWDERS,

DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and

PAINTS ground in Oil.

OILS, STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodative terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection at the supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

A VOICE GRATIS.

May 18, 1862.

NOW IS THE TIME TO MAKE MONEY.—Male and Female Agents wanted in every town in the State of Pennsylvania to canvass for Mrs. Stephen's great work, the PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR FOR THE UNION. It is just the work for the people, and will sooner or later find its way into every family. Two Royal Octavo Volumes, 496 pages each, embellished with over 200 first class Engravings. Price \$2.50 per volume. FIRST VOLUME NOW READY. Agents are meeting with extraordinary success. Sold only by subscription by regularly appointed Agents, who have the exclusive sale in the territory assigned them. For terms, &c., address J. G. WELLS, 165 William St., N. Y. Publisher of Subscription Books. Manufacturing Depot for Goods suited to the times, and sales of Agents.

Dec. 30.

GRAN GROCERY WAREHOUSE.

GRANITE KING'S Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living prices.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction.

PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 2.

BAGGERS.

1862.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above Goods, I am prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS & CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS & SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.—City make and Eastern work from 25 cents up.

Call and examine the bargain at.

R. F. McILHENY'S.

Nov. 3.

New Goods!

FAINESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a cheap and desirable assortment of Fall Goods, to which the attention of buyers is respectfully invited.—They are well selected, all the latest and most approved styles and patterns of Dress Goods, together with their usual assortment of Staple Domestic Goods, such as cannot fail to please all who may favor them with their patronage. Call early and select from their large and varied assortment.

FAINESTOCK BROTHERS.

Nov. 3.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

GEORGE ARNOLD, has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats in great variety, very cheap, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Monkey Jackets, Pantaloons, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c.

all of our own manufacturing and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold cheap.

Give us a call.

[Nov. 3.]

Ho! This Way!

FRESH OYSTERS, (in the shell and otherwise.) Sweet Potatoes, Irish Potatoes, Cabbage, Apples, Turnips, and every other article of produce constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market price by the undersigned, at their new produce store in Chambersburg street, next door to S. S. McGraw's Hardware Store. Give us a call.

WARREN & SKELLY.

Dec. 16.

1862. Fall Millinery. 1862.

MISS MCGRAW.

HAS just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, to which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that she will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEARDS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply the COAL of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms Cash.

Come One! Come All!

They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

[Feb. 26.]

DR. THOMAS' Celebrated Derby Condition powders for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Jan. 13.]

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Jan. 13.]

THE attention of the Ladies is especially invited to a large and beautiful assortment of LADIES' and MISSES' Hats, Plats and Skirts of the latest Spring style, embracing "Boulevard, Vernon, &c., which we are offering at greatly reduced prices at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma for sale at Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Feb. 17.]

MISSes and Children's Shoes.

LARGE assortment of Misses' and Children's Shoes, Black and Colored, at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

DR. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

[Feb. 17.]

ALLATTHE NEWSTORE.

ISAAC GOLDMAN'S CLOTHING HALL.

COME to GOLDMAN'S.

at Samson's Old Stand!

All new Goods!

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!

ISAAC GOLDMAN, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and variety Store at Samson's old corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's and Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety; Dress Coats, a large variety; Sack Coats, a large variety; Pantaloons, a large variety; Vests, a large variety; Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags, Knives, Port Monnaies, Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c., Heavy Boots, not to be beat. Segars, Tobacco, with a fine Assortment of Pipes, &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling goods at moderate profits he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1862.

Stationery & Co.

National Commercial Colleges

LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA.

N. E. corner 7th and Chestnut Streets, New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

BOOK-KEEPING, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

For full particulars send for a circular.

Address

STATION, BRYANT & CO.,

Oct. 28, 1862.

Philadelphia.

A FRESH SUPPLY.

COME AND SEE.

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, of the newest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, the most complete assortment ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.

Also, Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, Gloves and Hosiery, Bonnets, Ribbons, Handkerchiefs, as well as a fine assortment of FRAGRANCE and FAVOR SOAP, and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods.

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Goods suitable for Boys' wear, as well as Gloves, Stockings, Handkerchiefs, Neckties and Suspenders, as was ever brought to this market.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings in great variety.

Visiting Cards, Envelopes, Note, Letter and Cap.

Irish Linen, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheetings.

Nov. 3.

J. L. SCHICK.

Highly Important

TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS. The best place to buy your Dry Goods is at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Opposite the Eagle Hotel, Chambersburg street, at the LOWEST PRICE.

We have just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and are now opening a large and attractive assortment of

FALL GOODS,

to which we invite the special attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of town and country.—We will not particularize, but invite all to call, examine and judge for themselves.

We take this method of returning our thanks for the liberal patronage thus far extended to us, and would say it shall be our constant endeavor to merit a continuance of the same, by strict attention to business, with a desire to please, by selling the prettiest, best, and most goods for the least money.

Nov. 3.

A. SCOTT & SON.

Change of Time.

THE undersigned has just returned from the City of Philadelphia with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good timekeepers. Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN,

in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 22.

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds, from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 2.

WATCHES, WATCHES, WATCHES.

THE undersigned has just returned from the City with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good timekeepers. Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

JOSEPH BEVAN,

in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

April 22.

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the Diamond, Gettysburg.

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